

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA

WESTERN DIVISION

JAMES GRAP,

Plaintiff,

vs.

PENNINGTON COUNTY JAIL,

Defendant.

CIV. 18-5059-JLV

ORDER

INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff James Grap, appearing *pro se*, filed a complaint against the Pennington County Jail pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 alleging deliberate indifference to his medical needs and religious discrimination. (Docket 1). Plaintiff also filed two motions to proceed *in forma pauperis* and a motion to appoint counsel. (Dockets 2, 5, & 20). The court grants plaintiff *in forma pauperis* status, but dismisses his complaint.

I. *In Forma Pauperis* Status

Section 1915 of Title 28 of the United States Code, as amended by the Prison Litigation Reform Act (“PLRA”), governs proceedings filed in forma pauperis. When a prisoner files a civil action *in forma pauperis*, the PLRA requires a prisoner to pay an initial partial filing fee when possible. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). The initial partial filing fee is calculated according to § 1915(b)(1), which requires a payment of 20 percent of the greater of:

- (A) the average monthly deposits to the prisoner's account;
or
- (B) the average monthly balance in the prisoner's account for the 6-month period immediately preceding the filing of the complaint or notice of appeal.

Id.

In response to a court order, plaintiff provided a copy of his prisoner trust account report signed by an authorized prison official. (Dockets 19 & 21). The report shows an average monthly deposit since he arrived at the institution at which he is currently incarcerated of \$73.33, an average monthly balance of \$5.36, and a current balance of \$0.59. Id. Based on this information, the court grants plaintiff leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* provided he pays an initial partial filing fee of \$14.66, which is 20 percent of \$73.33. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). Plaintiff must pay this initial partial filing fee by **September 19, 2019**. These findings do not discharge the \$350 filing fee but rather allow a prisoner the opportunity to pay the filing fee in installments. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1) (“[I]f a prisoner brings a civil action or files an appeal in forma pauperis, the prisoner shall be required to pay the full amount of the filing fee.”).

II. Prisoner Complaint Screening

A. Legal standard

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, the court must review a prisoner complaint and identify cognizable claims or dismiss the complaint if it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. This screening process “applies to all civil complaints filed by [a] prisoner[],

regardless of payment of [the] filing fee.” Lewis v. Estes, 242 F.3d 375 at *1 (8th Cir. 2000) (unpublished) (citing Carr v. Dvorin, 171 F.3d 115, 116 (2d Cir. 1999)). During this initial screening process, the court must dismiss the complaint in its entirety or in part if the complaint is “frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted” or “seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b).

The court may dismiss a complaint under §§ 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) and 1915A(b)(1) for failure to state a claim as “the statute accords judges not only the authority to dismiss a claim based on an indisputably meritless legal theory, but also the unusual power to pierce the veil of the complaint’s factual allegations and dismiss those claims whose factual contentions are clearly baseless.” Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 327 (1989).

Because plaintiff is proceeding *pro se*, his pleading must be liberally construed and his complaint, “however inartfully pleaded, must be held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.” Erickson v. Pardus, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Even with this construction, “a pro se complaint must contain specific facts supporting its conclusions.” Martin v. Sargent, 780 F.2d 1334, 1337 (8th Cir. 1985); Ellis v. City of Minneapolis, 518 F. App’x 502, 504 (8th Cir. 2013). Civil rights complaints cannot be merely conclusory. Davis v. Hall, 992 F.2d 151, 152 (8th Cir. 1993); Parker v. Porter, 221 F. App’x 481, 482 (8th Cir. 2007).

B. Analysis

The court must dismiss this case because plaintiff is attempting to sue an entity that cannot be sued. “[C]ounty jails are not legal entities amenable to suit.” Owens v. Scott County Jail, 328 F.3d 1026, 1027 (8th Cir. 2003). Under the circumstances plaintiff alleges in his complaint, it appears the proper defendants are likely officials at the Pennington County Jail in their individual or official capacities.

ORDER

Accordingly, it is

ORDERED that plaintiff’s motions to proceed *in forma pauperis* (Dockets 2 & 20) are granted. Plaintiff shall pay the initial partial filing fee of \$14.66 by **September 19, 2019**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2), the institution having custody of plaintiff shall, whenever the amount in his inmate account exceeds \$10, forward monthly payments that equal 20 percent of the funds credited to the account the preceding month to the Clerk of Court for the United States District Court for the District of South Dakota, until the \$350 filing fee is paid in full.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of Court is directed to send a copy of this order to the appropriate official at plaintiff’s institution.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) and 1915A(b)(1), plaintiff’s complaint (Docket 1) is dismissed without prejudice for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiff's motion to appoint counsel
(Docket 5) is denied as moot.

Dated August 5, 2019.

BY THE COURT:

/s/ *Jeffrey L. Viken*

JEFFREY VIKEN
CHIEF JUDGE